THE EVENING STAR, With Sunday Morning Edition.

WASHINGTON, SUNDAY..... September 3, 1916

histness Office, 12th St. and Pennsylvania Avenue. New Yorkstoffice: Tribune Building. Chicago Office: First National Bank Building. laropean Office: C. Regent St., London, England. Evening Star, with the Sunday

Strike-Preventing Legislation.

The program of legislation to prewithout a hitch. The House having saw in full swing. forestalled complicating enactment by the Senate by passing the Adamson eight-hour bill with a provision for an vesterday afternoon accepted that measre without amendments and thus met the requirements of the brotherhoods.

already raised and will, it is indicated. would entail a long litigation. Not un- program could not be carried out. til the Supreme Court of the United settled, and that point could not be reached in the ordinary course of judicial procedure for many months.

the calamity of a general strike on the rould inflict enormous injury to every ons precipitate physical violence. A But has the price of the peace been too high to pay? This question is gravely concerning the business world and the citizenship of the country gen-

threatens, but it is doubtful whether ally suffered. the country wishes to put its law-making A session of nine months is long, and

of wages unsettled, save that the present | grand has been steady and continuous. standard of wages paid on the railroads The railroads contend that this will enincreased rates for service. No proviputation of this new element of cost into the freight schedules. Thus the

Complaints that this has been a dull empaign are met by reflections that between sharks, infantile paralysis and of the liveliest summers on record.

Observers of the European war are new wondering whether the kaiser's ference in the result of the game.

Whatever else may be said, it cannot be denied that the brotherhoods timed their move with remarkable shrewdness. not last long enough to bring out any

Mr. Wilson's Democracy. Mr. Watterson is supporting the President for re-election, but in this way: "The Courier-Journal, being an oldfashioned democrat of the school of Jef-ferson and Jackson, does not, and cannot, euddle very warmly to Woodrow Wilson. It took no stock in his new freedom. freedom. It rejects his gospel of hu-manity. It has had objection to many of his appointments to office. For such measures as his tariff commission and sion, not to say contempt. It fears that nevertheless expects, it will be in honor and sincerity obliged oftener to oppose

than to support his policies." There are other democrats in Mr. Watterson's class, and some of his eminence, the law. Thus as The Star contended runnin' the farm that me an' the hired who share his feelings. They are cornered. There is no way through or around. There he stands, with the party came across the international boundary standard in his hands, and they must constitute an importation, and are the bow to that if not to him. Business is

business. Of late, in certain old-fashioned quarters, Mr. Wilson's democracy has come into dispute. Mr. Bryan's democracy, it conducted across the line was no more and ne remembered, was challenged in an importation than the photographing 1836. As eminent a democrat as Mr. of a tree on the Canadian on a film on Bailey of Texas declared that Mr. Bryan the American side, said: was more populist than democrat. And only a few years ago Mr. Watterson though without Mr. Bryan specifically in view, issued the dictum that no demoerat could be a prohibitionist. Still, Mr. Bryan adheres to his prohibitionist sentiments, and in a few weeks will be on giving expression to them.

Populism is dead. But socialism is alive and kicking, and there are mennot at present of the faith themselves-

wi lo think it is growing. And some of the unquestionable fact that a pictorial th im regard Mr. Wilson as more soois list than democrat. They believe he is i leaded in that direction, and if reelec ted will "arrive" before his second tern is finished. Many new questions, and new wrinkles to old questions, will THEODORE W. NOYES ... Editor come and in the next four years, partly as the result of new world conditions The Evening Star Newspaper Company and the next President of the United State will have to deal with them in his

recom mendations to Congress. Her e, then, if Mr. Wilson wins in Nover ther, will be opportunity for oldfashio med democrats, in Congress and bout, to show their hands. Will they follow Mr. Watterson's example, and opif ano her democratic Congress is the high prices with the subsidence of admittedly the factors most in evi-

chosen to support him, will make him the strike menace. Prices should go down more po werful than ever in his party in response to favorable conditions as leadershi p. Opposing him will contain rapidly and as promptly as they go up in vent the railroad strike went through many of the perils of tackling a buzz- the face of unfavorable ones. It is unfor-

Tite End Approaches.

Question of the constitutionality of tables before national convention time. supplies are bought at fixed points. The the law, thus enacted under pressure of Make the record complete for use in the "corner grocery" vends most of the a strike threat—not on the ground of preparation of the party platform, and foods consumed, and the purchaser the conditions of its passage, but on the give senator; and representatives op- usually takes what is offered at the price merits of the measure itself-has been; portunity to attend the conventions as fixed. If there were more open market delegates or as advisers on the outside. buying food rates would be more quicke brought to court for decision. This In a month or so it was seen that the ly responsive to the basic law of sup-

When convention time arrived Con States passes upon it can the issue be gress was engaged in most important prices and should work for a reduction discussion, and the tables were still piled following the temporary rise occasioned high with business. But the conventions by the strike threat. This can best be transit between these homes and places met, platforms were prepared and done by open market buying. The mid-Meanwhile the country has been spared adopted, and many senators and representatives were present and assisted. has a large influence in fixing and holdrellroads, which, though perhaps not Senator Harding was the keynoter at ing the prices, but even he can be afcompletely stopping all transportation. Chicago, and Senator James one of the feeted by close buying by the consumer keynoters at St. Louis.

Then came the proposition to hurry through in the interests of an early opening of the campaign. Senators and representatives who were candidates for re-election would find it necessary to get into action at home as soon as possible. Fence-repairing where required would be highly important.

But hurry was not possible. Measure succeeded measure, and all claimed at-Legislation enacted under pressure of tention. Nevertheless, senators and repthreats of a nation-wide strike on a resentatives with fences needing attention found opportunity from time to It may meet the emergency time to make a trip home and direct the needs and prevent the disaster that work. Nobody's interests have material-

on this basis. It demonstrates the taxes both the patience and the intelpower of organized labor to bring electual resources of legislators. But the about results regardless of the merits length of this session has been justified. of the issues involved in disputes with A great deal of work-far too much, as some believed-was cut out, and all of The new law does not grant the rail- it of a character calling for investigation time to enable the country to watch road workers all that they demanded and discussion. No time has been in the beginning It gives them an wasted. No obstructions for partisan or eight-hour day, but leaves the question other purposes have been employed. The

What the country thinks of the sum shall not be reduced. Thus wages paid total will be registered in November. It heretofore for a ten-hour day shall be is now being attacked and defended. paid for an eight-hour day. If the em- The whole spellbinding fraternity will ployes work only eight hours they get be in full cry in a few days. Both canas much as before, working ten hours. didates for the presidency are showing If they work overtime they receive a the tway to their respective followers. pro rata wage on the eight-hour basis, and will continue in that employment

The session had produced nothing tail heavy losses in operation and urge astriking or sensational, and, except for that they should be allowed to charge the railroad problem, which came at the his mind to obey the injunction which very heels, would have closed without was common advice a short time ago sion has been made to assure the com- a startle or a profound stir of any kind, and "let George do it."

Those persons who hurried home from matter remains open for later legisla- the resorts to avoid being stranded by tion. The question has not been finally la railroad strike have at least the satisfaction of enjoying real domestic comforts a little longer than usual.

say on the railroad strike question in railroad strike threats this has been one terms of his celebrated arbitration treaties, which give a year of discussion before fighting.

Greece, having hesitated many months change of pitchers will make any dif- now makes up for lost time by pulling off a revolution and an abdication and thus takes the center of the stage.

> The menace of a railroad tie-up did funny when he is proposing." proposals of airplane service.

Mr. Wilson, having been formally no tified, probably now knows that he is in the race.

T. R.'s speech in Maine put the state on the political map without possibility of doubt.

The Fight Films Barred.

A United States district judge has ruled that the prize fight motion pictures which were photographed across the Canadian border as a subterfuge to permit their importation into the United States, are not admissible under court holds that the rays of light which body does any work." essence of the picture, without which it cannot be presented in this country. Judge Hand, in ruling upon the contention that the rephotographing process

"Now it is clear that the negative New York film could not be taken except by the agency of forces set in motion in Canada. These forces were rays of light moving into the United States. To sure they went in indefinite and vast numbers from each point of the obje in Canada in divergent directions and the keeps de corn a-growin' were mere confusions of light, so called.

An' he helps to raise de y the stump in his home state of Nebraska until certain of them came into the lens on the New York side. The argument that this process did not amount to bringing a pictorial representation from Canada to the United States, while difficult to answer, is, I think, met by

image, though not a physical object, which was in Canada is now in New York."

Thus the fight films are barred from this country by the application to the problem of judicial common sense. Any other ruling would have given credence to a plea aimed at the essence of the statute of prohibition. Public policy alone, regardless of subtleties of argument, dictates the exclusion of these films, which show a degrading spectacle.

Food Prices.

While it might have been justifiable for dealers in food supplies to raise fact that supplies would be largely cut there is no reason whatever to maintain tunately, however, the tendency in the food market to keep the prices up as long as possible. Competition does not Congress) is on the eve of putting up serve to bring the rates down as effecobservatory commission, the Senate the shutters, just three months after the tively in the food market as in other time suggested at the beginning of the lines. In fact, there is but little competitive buying of foods. This is largely The first proposition was to clear the due to the fact that most of the food ply and demand. In the present situation every food buyer should watch the dle man, or food jobber, undoubtedly in the market.

A federal court having ruled that photographing fight films across the international border is against the law, there will be no need to remind the country once more that the man-fight is still rated as a sport.

It has already been noticed that the town names in Transylvania, where the Rumanians are operating, are no easier to pronounce than those of other portions of the eastern war field.

The man who last week was boasting that as long as his motor car was running well the threat of a strike had no terrors for him now resumes his usual place in the ranks.

The strike menace has passed just in the Mexican peace conference at Portsmouth with some degree of satisfaction

During all this ebullition of discussion over strike possibilities the District citizen has been slipped a rate reduction on gas which is cheerfully accepted.

gratification of getting a big hand when he went forward to take the supreme military command in Germany. King Constantine evidently made

Senator James, yesterday at Shadow Lawn, could not manage to make his announcement in a way to take Mr. Wilson by surprise.

The District regiment at Fort Myer is Mr. Bryan might have something to still leaving for the border next week.

SHOOTING STARS.

BY PHILANDER JOHNSON

Sense of Humor.

"Have you any sense of humor?" "We ought to try not to have," replied Miss Cayenne. "It is sometimes a mistake to laugh at a man because he looks

An Assertion of Principle. "Does your wife desire to vote?" "I don't know whether she does or not," replied Mr. Meekton. "But Henrietta isn't the woman to let anybody tell her she can't if she wants to."

Inevitable Anxiety. Some trouble man is sure to find As through the world we jog. If he can claim no other kind, He goes and gets a dog

Erudition.

"Has your boy Josh learned much at

school ?" "I should say so," replied Farmer Corntossel. "He knows so much about at the time the question was raised, the men git so interested listenin' that no-

> Miss Pansy Pyetin's beau is all wor ried for fear he won't be able to support her in the style she'd be accustomed to if she was to follow her natural bent and become a moving picture

Relaxation.

Oh, de sun seems mighty was'eful As he drif's de summer th'oo,
An' it sho'ly is disgraceful,
All de triflin' he will do! He lingers whur de robin sings An' blossoms smile so gay-Jes' a-makin' purty things To pass de time away!

An' he helps to raise de wood. When de winter winds is blowin' You'll admit his work was good. An' yet his gold he lightly flings While loiterin' on his way An' makes a lot o' purty things To pass de time away!

fields for replacing an imported by a domestic article. In 1915 in Sout Carolina 118 acres, yleding 152,000 pounds, were harvested. There is in-

this country to produce for itself. In the aggregate the value of these im-

Yellowstone Park.

more than 700 miles.

J. W. Gidley of the institution recently made a trip to Minamao, Ind., where the fossil bones of a nearly complete adult male mastodon skeleton were excavated. The now complete skeleton, with but little artificial restoration, is being assembled for exhibition in the fossil hall of the new museum building.

According to statistics which have

been gathered by the geological survey.

by-products last year is estimated at

\$30,000,000, a large increase over the

previous high-water mark of \$17,500,000

in 1914. The chances are that the say

ings from the coke ovens this year will

far surpass even the \$30,000,000 for

In spite of the fact that there were

value of gas, tar and ammonia, which

was to be expected with a greater out

put of by-product coke, the increase in

penzol products was remarkable and presented the most interesting feature

The awakening of the American peo-

ple to the need for a dye industry in the United States coming about mostly because of the great shortage that has ex-isted and still exists, and to a realization

valuable by-products

from American coke

By-Products

1915

figures indicate that this country

A study has recently been completed improved, and a simple process for manually surgeons of the public health service of tuberculosis among the industrial workers in one of the in Trades. larger cities in this country. As a result of that study it s estimated that probably a percentage to occupation hazards and to working

These hazards and conditions the sur geons say are not necessarily inherent in the occupation, but are due to harmpoverty and poor housing intensify hereditary predisposition, which are dence. It was found also that the course of tuberculosis is much ac-

In order to segregate the different

mong employes in twenty-nine are being carried out; also the im-provement of home conditions by pro-viding sanitary homes in the suburbs at reasonable rent, and cheap and rapid

In August, 1912, Congress passed an act to regulate radio communication. Rocky mountain region, particularly in Measuring

Radio Waves. ment or special posits for the types of radio - well as silicified or petrified wood and measuring apparatus for the use of radio inspectors. One of the most important of these measuring instruments from which will be prepared a special was nvented and developed by F. A. Yellowstone Park exhibit in the muwas invented and developed by F. A. Kolster of the bureau of standards. and is used to make direct measurement is unique in design.

Several years ago Mr. Kolster real-

and other important points, which have a twofold value so far as type at sea is concerned, especially at sea is concerned, especially me of fog. Set signals sent out In time of fog. Set signals sent out by the automatic transmitters will enable vessels equipped with the special receiving devices accurately to deter-Gen. von Hindenberg at least had the may be readily avoided by the use of this apparatus, which will determine direction and distance. The radio inspection service contem-plates the use of this device in all of ts offices to locate amateur or other

radio laws and regulations. A comparatively small model is now installed in a room of the bureau of standards, with which messages are received from practically all high-pow-ered stations in the United States and

Hundreds of letters are being received every week by the Department of Agriculture asking about the

Drug Plant growing of plants from which spices, drugs and Inquiries. olls are made. The unprecedented number of inquiries are being received, the department thinks, because of the high price of the ingredients prices low due to the interruption of imports on account of the European war. The drug plant specialists of the de-

partment are advising, in most instances,

gainst an inexperienced grower taking

up this work, pointing out the skill and exact knowledge that is necessary if the venture is to be a success. Another cause for the practical discouragement of such an industry is the fact that comparatively small amounts of such crops are used and if the planter cannot get a drug manufacturer to buy his product it goes to waste, whereas if a staple crop is being cultivated, what isn't sold can generally be used at home.

It is entirely possible, the department's experts say, for example, to grow belladonna, from which is derived atropine and other alkaloids very valuable in medicine. The total amount of belladonna plants the entire country uses, however, cause for the practical discouragement of few hundred acres. Because of the pres-ent interruption in the supply of bella-

lonna, a few domestic growers have made a profit recently from this crop. A slight xpansion of the industry, however, would uickly increase the supply beyond the emand, and this, together on, when resumed, would soon glut the ocal market and leave little or no profit arket and raiser, unless an earlier developed.

mol, widely used for antiseptic purmanufactured in Germanufactured in Germanufa Thymol, widely used for antiseptic purposes, is a drug manufactured in Germany from a seed grown in India. A few days after the interruption of imports the price leaped from \$2 to \$17 a pound. The Department of Agriculture, however, had been experimenting with a common weed known as horsemint, which grows readily in the south, and yields this substance. This horsemint was brought

rom the Savannah News.

rom the Brooklyn Eagle.

What if Congress should strike?

rom the Charleston News and Courier.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

It will be an awfully good thing for the country when it runs out of the present supply of strikes and settles down to regular business. There must be moments—like the present moment for instance, when the

facturing on a larger scale than ever before demonstrates the fact that in this country technical ability and busi-

facturing on a larger sca before demonstrates the

rows readily in the south, and yields this ness courage are not lacking and promite substance. This horsemint was brought not cultivation, its drug-bearing quality industry.

RAILROAD STRIKE OBSERVATIONS.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer.

What would the railway trainmen say if the groceries should declare that hereafter they would give only four-teen ounces of sugar for a pound? strike peril looms so large—when Mr. Wilson almost wishes that Mr. Hughes were President. Even if a railroad strike is averted the outlook is far from encouraging. Cole Blease is coming back. From the Louisville Evening Post.

The strike negotiations show that the railroads are always in a receptive An eight-hour day on the railroads will cost \$60,000,000 to be paid for by the common people, most of whom are farmers, the pets of Congress. Our congressmen, the spokesmen of the farmers' union, will now have their say.

From the Chicago News.

It is true that a strike is not so terrible as a war, but this country is under no necessity to endure any degree of loss through the rule of force.

IN THE STAR

The Star at this time fifty years ago ontained numerous references to the Improvements of South Regaining conditions in the south due to the re-Lost Ground. covery of confidence The issue of August 29, 1866, says:

wrong with them. Made penniless by of them emerging from the slough o spond in which they waded so hope-sly for a season. In this connection Whig says:

"Had our near"

"'Had our people acted as they have talked, and still talk, the whole south would now be a waste and the populascientific investigations are continually going on under the direction of the Smithsonian Specimens From the nian Institution and its vellowstone Park two mand its want. While they talked despairingly they went to work like men and it spratifying to contemplate the results they have achieved. Out of the scattered and confused debries of slavery they have organized a labor system. There is not a farmer who has not a working force of negroes, and however deficient the new freedmen are in those qualities that belong to branches and the better class of laborers they have oftentimes in co-operation with other turned out better than we have dared secretary of the institution, returned pay their hired lab not so long ago from a trip into the their families and to This act made nectithe Yellowstone Park. Here he secured ment to have reduced to form and orderstary the developassery the developasser and hot spring dement of special posits for the National Museum, as war and to have cleared away the sedment that resulted from the mighty

> In this connection reports were being received of an improvement in the condition of the freed-Charles County Star of August 31.

men's affairs in this District has remuseum.

Dr. J. N. Rose, associate in botany, accompanied by P. G. Russell of the National Museum, continued the botanical exploration of South America, speuding over five months in Brazil and Argentina, where over 8,000 specimens, mostly cactuses, were obtained, and over ninety cases of living plants were sent back to the United States, exceed forty, and but few have bee bound against the will of their par ents; and in all such cases, where ap manufacture made big

> In the same issue of The Star, August 31, 1866, is a similar report regarding conditions in Prince William county, Va., marked Improved Relations. by improvement ... by improvement in the

Venizelos

formal engagements and the circum-stances of the occasion. The mobiliza-

material increases in the output and whites and blacks there: "He states that the condition of bureau affairs is favorable. The idea that colored men must be compensated for their labo and protected in their rights of person and property equally with the whites is presented the most interesting feature for the year in the coke industry. The value of these products rose from less than \$1,000,000 in 1914 to more than \$7,760,000 in 1915, according to officials of the survey. While benzol has been recovered in this country from cokeoven gas for a number of years, prior to 1915 the market was small and the prices low. becoming settled in the minds of the people generally. During the past two or three months there has been perfect quiet between the whites and freedmen, no

> Still another report of the same natur printed in The Star of September 1, 1866, with reference to con-In Other

isted and still exists, and to a realization that such an industry cannot spring full-grown from nothing, but must be fostered and developed, is now a well known story. Few are aware, however, of the progress that has been made within a year in laying the foundations for future progress in that industry. Under the spur of almost fabulous prices survey officials have found that retort coke ovens throughout the ditions elsewhere in Vir-Counties. ginia, as follows: "The assistant superin endent of the freedmen's bureau in Under the spur of almost fabulous prices survey officials have found that retort coke ovens throughout the country quickly installed elaborate benzol-recovery systems and now save the valuable oils that not very long ago were being buried or wasted or, if saved, were begging for a market.

In 1914, according to statistics, there were fourteen benzol plants in this country, but they were all controlled by one company. Last year sixteen additional coke plants were equipped with benzol apparatus and the output was greatly increased. The incentive for putting in this equipment was, of course, the opportunity to contract at war prices for benzol and other similar materials for use in making explosives for the European countries. When the demand from that source shall have ceased the United States will be in possession of a large supply of the raw materials from which dyes and chemicals are made, and will be able, if trade conditions are right, to enter into the manufacture of these essential materials on an ever-increasing scale. The prompt and successful manner in which the producers increased the benzol supply and entered the field of dye manufacturing on a larger scale than ever before demonstrates the fact that in Southampton county, Va., in his report o the bureau says that the condition of affairs in his county is very favorable. The state of feeling existing between the whites and freedmen is all that could be expected. There are very few, if any, freedmen in the county unemployed. Nearly all have made contracts for the year, either for stated wages or for a share in the crops, and, as far as he is able to ascertain, both employer and employes are well satisfied. Those that have able to ascertain, both employer and employes are well satisfied. Those that have shares in the crops, he thinks, are much the best off, as those who are working for, money spend it as fast as it is received. Many of the old planters say that they are making better crops with half the number of hands they used to work as slaves.

"A report from Faugula acceptance."

"A report from Fauquier county, Va., states that the feeling now existing between the whites and freedmen is very encouraging. No reports of abuse of the blacks have been made during the month. The freedmen have observed in good faith the contracts made by them with the whites; the latter, also, with a few exceptions, have done the same toward the blacks. It is not thought that the feeling against the freedmen is as strong as it has been heretofore. Some interest has been manifested by the clergy of the county in the education of the children of the freedmen, and applications for books have been complied with through the New England Freedmen's Aid Society." "A report from Fauquier county, Va.

SONNET ON GALICIA.

Woe to skgrfimayeljftsk Krbushfm pusj tell; Fierce sorkguqiofktnusygr Keofnalrofnym hsoel-pqytusk before, Then soejgyrbrkqpkfy and jeowiantugroesjdbaleof

tore,
Alsa qorithsuchfiehdmfconf fiames;
Also wofyriendjguryst and Udlyochtuakfy fames
Above the doktypw; Sykcowlaifykyt fell
Brave Gejytoarlkduribr war enf, wnfirjsyrt hell. Once kyidhayelotinfgajruh dloehangkd flood Red gowiturjamvkynsy as eodjgrhauekkyst blo Ye Goda! kytebdgaliyogehtigd and wifuejo

save a qortgusghdyemvbzxlf if Hwofteldmbzdkutyf grave,

"Tis all wysteotakgnxeifhyst buwifajitur send.
Amea, rufhatelwufartag out Hysofkicznayro end.

—F, G. G., in Poland Springs Hill To.

"There will presently be space on the map for Serbia again,

GREECE NOW AT THE CROSSROADS

The coming of Greece to the crossroads was inevitable because of the
folly of Constantine L It
Result of had been more honorable
and more easy to stand by
Tolly.

The coming of Greece to the crossmany had demanded the dismissal of
M. Veniselos, the entente in turn demanded the dismissal of M. Skoulidis
and M. Gounaris. The allies suggested
to the king the Zaimis cabinet, a propthe young electors liberated from the
demobilized army, good elections were
assured. save Serbia. Italy's declaration of war

most benevolent neutrality and exer cise the army in preparation for a pos-sible rupture of existing conditions. The liberal party is confident as re-gards your position."

And the people's delegates must have

Austria-Hungary, and this finds Greece. led by King Ferdinand, has already entered Transylvania. Will Greece re-The dispatches announced that on the 27th ultimo there would be something

Germany and Austria-Hungary are at present the allies of Turkey and Bulgaria. How may the King of Greece exof Greece. of the Gulf of Corinth told King Constantine these things, for the miner of Laurium, the shepherd of

he called a council of Taygete, who are electors, why he is war and Gen. Constan- the friend of the friend of their secutine Moschopoulos was lar enemies? M. Venizelos when he appointed the new chief denounces the policy of the king will staff, an officer of distinction and in not have difficulty in being und personally cognizant of the situation in morning after his fall the details of This was the king's an- the pact concluded between Wilhelm swer, and it is assumed that it means that the king has finally lent ear to the people of Greece. Subsequent reports of his abdication and the outbreak of a revolution are not sufficiently detailed or confirmed to permit a clear view of the situation at this hour.

Greece has been the victim of an in-

placement of the high officials of the collections of the constantine was not surprised at the action of the entente. The ministry resigned, and the new president of the council, M. Zaimis, was designated. The partial and preliminary elections the council, M. Zaimis, was designated to the continued force of M. Vening the communication of the demands to the entente, presented him by Prince Demidof, Russian minister, turned leathly pale and cried: "They wish to take my crown!"

large majority, facilitated Constantine I does not only fear his the debarkment of the alformer minister, but he is jealous of lies at Saloniki. If he re-Friendly. signed his portfolio shorthitterness that it was Jealous of ly after it was because he refused to "the Cretan" who stood Venizelos. in his defense on a forpublic opinion understood that accord with the allies was required both by the curred the resentment of the army

The king, besides, not to mention the

stances of the occasion. The incommendation of the Greek army was a response to the Bulgar mobilization; the treaty queen, dislikes Venizelos because of his decided stand in favor of the entente. This situation is mentioned to show of Greece to Serbia against Bul. M. Venizelos was not a man to that Venizelos cannot expect a change garia. M. Venizelos was not a man to disregard his signature to that treaty. Germany, it is recalled, resented a phrase uttered by M. Venizelos in one of his speeches in the boule, which, alluding to "an eventual conflict between the Hellenic forces and the Germano-Bulgar troops," made this utterance the basis of the minister's retirement, M. Venizelos thus succumbed for the second time of feeling toward him on the part of the king and queen. Besides there must be counted the hostility of Skoulidis. Gounaris and their followers for the disclosure of the secret accord with the kaiser, by which Greece would abandon Greek territory to the Bulgar. It has transpired that Gen. Dourmanis, chief of the staff, believed, as did the king until recently, in the victory of the central empires. Under the dominion of that conviction the chief of it has lent himself to many of the vexations which the Greek cabinet had inflicted on the allies. Secret military leagues had been formed under the patronage of the Skoulidis ministry, praetorian organizations which were taught to despise the civil authorities. M. Zaimis had endeavored to react loyally against such fantasies that were certain to invite disaster to the kingdom and perhaps imperii the throne. The evil war spread to the army, which when being demobilized, colonels and captains were permitted to say to their departing soldiers: "Do not vote in the elections for Venizelos, for Venizelos means war!" the disclosure of the secret accord with The Venizelist majority in the boule The Venizelist majority in the boule neverthless existed. M. Zaimis became the new chief of the cabinet. On November 4, less than a month after his nomination, M. Zaimis was placed in minority by a vote of 147 against 111. The logic and the constitutional right indicated that M. Venizelos should have been recalled to the post from which he had been eliminated at the dictation of the foreigner. The king on the contrary turned to M. Skoulidis and grouped around this old man all the: had been eliminated at the dictation of the foreigner. The king on the contrary turned to M. Skoulidis and grouped around this old man all the chiefs notoriously hostile. This combination quickly failed, and the Skoulidis cabinet followed that of M. Zalmis. lidis cabinet followed that of M. Zalmis. Constantine I pronounced the dissolution of the assembly and convoked the election for December 19 (1915).

This second election opened under circumstances clearly unfavorable to M. Venizelos. More than 300,000 young men and the most ardent had been mobilized, about a third of the young electors of Greece were eliminated from the averging of their multical.

zelos means war!" when these things became known to the premier, M. Zaimis, he announced his intention to resign. A Central News dispatch from Athens on the 30th ulti-mo intimates the probable resignation of the entire general staff, and the con sequent reorganization of that vital arm of the service, under Gen. Moscho

King Constantine at the hour that vote by its palpable changes carried a lesson. For example, the vote at Athens, which had been on May 31 20,000, was reduced December 19 to 7,420; that of Piraeus from 11,000 was reduced to 1,371; that of Volo from 2,000 fell to 850; that of Syra from 4,500 to 1,000; that of Saloniki from 21,000 to 500; that of Kavala from 11,000 to 958.

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The second Zaim's cabinet is a combination for the transaction of affairs.

In coming to power Zaim's Cabinet is formulated no propagation of the Balkan equilibrium, which escheats once more to King Ferdinand.

The Balkan equilibrium is the more necessary after the actual war, because the fires in the Balkans are not easily extinguished, and these fires must be extinguished as a condition precedent to the final solution of the near eastern question.

CH. CHAILLE-LONG.

BALKAN DEVELOPMENTS.

From the Providence Journal. The picket fence on which Greece has perched so long and uncomfortably be-gins to look more like a picket line.

monitized, about a third of the young electors of Greece were eliminated from the exercise of their political rights, and under the circumstances M. Venizelos decided to abstain from

stention was perhaps regrettable. The vote by its palpable changes carried a

vote by its palpable changes carried a lesson. For example, the vote at Athens, which had been on May 31 20,000, was reduced December 19 to 7,420; that of Piraeus from 11,000 was reduced to 1,371; that of Volo from 2,000 fell to \$50; that of Syra from 4,500 to 1,000; that of Saloniki from 21,000 to 500; that of Kavala from 11,-000 to 958.

articipation in the contest

rom the Richmond Evening Journal. They come, they come, the Greeks, the Greeks! But not yet. They are

From the Charleston News and Courier. Rumania is on the side of the allies and on the back of Teutons.

From the Toronto Globe. Germany has been trading ammuni-tion for grain with Rumania. This is among the cruel jokes of the war.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer

Newspapers are commenting on the fact that there are two warring kings by the name of Ferdinand. But what's strange about it? The poverty of Christian names among royalty is notorious.

Rumania must be pretty well satisfied in her own mind, at least, as to which way the European war will end. Else she would not have jumped in on the side of the entente allies. From the Omaha Bee.

The entrance of Rumania into the war game fitted in beautifully with the usual month-end shakedown of the grain pits. Any old excuse serves nowadays. From the Raleigh News and Observer.

As Rumania has gone to it, the ap-pearance is that it has a mania for fighting. From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

"I am simply King of Rumania and must follow the national will," is the way Ferdinand explained it. Is there a suggestion in this to Ferdinand of Bulgaria and Constantine of Greece?

From the Chicago Herald. With Rumania a war of liberation succeeds a long and careful peace of

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